

Medicines
Sudorificum Regale; 13.

K O R,

The Royal Sudorifick.



LONDON, Printed by J. D.
for Sir Richard Barker, 1676.



CHARLES R.



HEREAS the Law made for the Encouragement of the Industry or Ingenuity of those who produce, or Invent any New Thing, for the common benefit of this Kingdom, doth seldom take effect, by reason of the difficulty of bringing New Inventions into notice and use; His Majesty being willing, as much as in Him lies, to promote such Inventions, according to their worth and usefulness; And having also an especial respect and zeal for the Health of his Subjects, doth hereby of his meer

Motion and free Grace, give and grant unto *Roger Brettridge* and *Richard Kingmill*, Esquires, To have the whole and sole making, publishing, uttering and selling of a certain *Sudorifick*, by them, or one of them, invented and made in his Royal Elaboratory ; of whose Efficacy and excellent Vertue, for the curing sundry Diseases, as well chronical as others, safely, sweetly, speedily and effectually, He hath had assured Proof, Demonstration and Testimony, as well from the Persons, who have taken many doses thereof, as from those who have administered the same. And He doth hereby also further Authorize them to sell and utter into all, or any His Majesties Kingdoms

doms or Dominions the same,
by the name of *His Majesty of
Great Britain's Sudorifick* ; and to
seal the several Parcels, or Doses
thereof with his Majesties Badg,
or device of the *Rose and Crown*,
and C. II. R. cut in Silver.

And to the intent the said I N-
V E N T O R S may have the Be-
nefit intended them by the Law,
of the sole making and utterance
of the said *Sudorifick*, and his
good Subjects the more speedy
notice and benefit thereof, He
doth hereby recōmend the same
to all Persons of Honour, Phy-
sicians, Chirurgians, and espe-
cially those of his Fleet, Drug-
sters, Apothecaries, and others,
to be by them promoted.

And doth will and require all
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Persons, as they will answer the contrary at their peril, not to counterfeit his said Seal, or Impression of his said Badge, nor to undervalue, abuse, sophisticate or counterfeit the said *Sudorifick*, nor in any-wise to oppose, or hinder the utterance, sale, or use of the said *Sudorifick*, to the frustration, or hinderance of his Majesties gracious Intent of benefiting his Subjects in general in the concerns of their Health, and by the INVENTORS in particular, for a Reward of their Ingenuity.

The Royal Sudorifick, with the Publication whereof I am entrusted, who so takes, must fast three or four hours after every Dose.

In pag. 30. line 14. last word, Week is mistaken for Month.



Sudorificum Regale:

OR,

The King's Sudorifick.

CHymintry, for so with the light change of one Letter it is more truly named than *Chymistry*, is a very Antient Art, and came, as other Learning, from the East by *Egypt* to *Greece*, and so to the *Roman Empire*, and saluting *Africk*, as Philosophy and Physick also did, it found kind Entertainment, and some Improvement in those Countries, especially in the times of some more Generous Princes; Of which Progress in those parts the *Arabick* Articles prefixed to several *Greek* Terms of this Art, as *Alambick*, *Alchymy*, are a sufficient Testimony. And it at all times, and in all places friendly served, and no-where opposed the received Principles of Physick and Philosophy. For neither indeed belongs it any more to the Office of a Chymist, than of an Apothecary, to dispute or take cognizance of those to them superiour, and more comprehensive Faculties. But the Study of it hath been much

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more cultivated in later times, by reason of the opposition that *Paracelsus*, and some of his followers of like Fanatick strain, made unto the establish'd Practice of Physick, by colour of his pretended Chymical Principles. Followers, I say, of a Fanatick strain ; for in their Contest against their Adversaries, they were not ashamed to practise their Master's Maxim, *Si Dei deficit auxilium, Diaboli succedat* : and sought to build themselves a name by raising a Babel of confused words, instead of a reformed Art of Physick, on the ruines of all true Christian Divinity, as well as Physick and Philosophy. Indignation as it should seem against this Innovator, who partly concealed his Tenets in the Smoak, as I may say, and partly endeavoured to illustrate them by the Fire of this noble Art, provoked many to follow him through both, and to attack him there whence his chiefest Strength and Confidence seemed to arise. So it came to pass, that whereas formerly the Generality of Physicians hardly knew what a Retort or Alambick did mean, There are few at this day who are altogether strangers unto the more useful Operations of this Art. And our Age seemed prone to receive with less opposition his Maxim, who was so bold as long since to say, *Medicum non posse esse magnum, cui Chymia non sit magna*. And not only

only in *Germany*, where this Contest first began, but with us *Chymiatry* hath of late got some Reputation, notwithstanding the fierce oppositions of its obstinate Enemies, and is in far greater Esteem, and flourishes more than formerly, so that now its Contemners are forced, by reason of its fame, to pretend to know and understand something of it; and very many of its common Inventions, and Preparations heretofore accounted dangerous, and cried down for Poysons, are now every-where frequent in the Shops of Apothecaries, as well as Closets of Physicians. That excellent Purging Extract which is in truth the *Catholicon Purgans Paracelsi*, now universally used and commended, durst not appear in *Italy* under its Author's name, and keeps still the disguised Title of *Extractum Rndii*, from the first Publisher of it in those parts. What more suspected than *Antimony*, what more frequently used at this day? If Vomiting, Purging, and Sweating could cure all Diseases of more frequent incursion, it would bid as fair as any yet produced, to merit the name of an Universal Medicine. For Purging, perhaps not many, besides that already named, excel the *Pulvis Comitidis*, wherein it is a principal Ingredient: And there is extant a Preparation of it, that purges in an almost unpercepti-

ble dose, sweetly and very effectually. *Crocus Metaliorum* may perhaps vye with all other commonly known Vomits for use and efficacy; yet are not our Chymical Closets without more safe, gentle and effectual. There is another Vomit known unto us no less powerful and effectual, though not yet in common use, which being more safe and familiar, may be administred both to Children and Ancient People, without danger or forcible straining. The *Diaphoretick* of Antimony needs not my Commendations, having commended it self to all men. Physick hath advanced very little or nothing till its worthy Professors were either awakened or assisted by this Art; and considering, the great change it hath made in Medicine since *Paracelsus*'s time, we can hardly hope it will make any further or more considerable progress in our days, or attain its perfection to the cure of those formerly held incurable Diseases, *Gout, Stone, &c.* at any time, without the assistance of some choice Chymical Preparations. If the Works of *Paracelsus* and his Followers (all of which may perhaps not unjustly deserve the name of *Vexations*, which he gave to one of his Treatises) have, according to the true Proverb, *Vexatio dat intellectionem*, made so great Innovations in the Art and Practice of Physick it self, as well as in

in the *Materia Medica*, and produced some flashes of Light, like those that result from the Collision of Flint and Steel, in the Contest betwixt *Galenists* and *Paracelsians* (as they lov'd to mis-call them, I mean our *Chymists*) what might not be hoped from a true *Chymiatry*, a friendly Association of *Chymists* in their true subserviency to Physicians.

This Book, though it brings news of a very great Increment to the *Chymical Dispensatory*, and hopes to furnish the *Chymiatr* with another Pillar of his Practice, nothing inferior to *Antimony* it self, is contented for the present only briefly to declare the occasion, and encouragements that have been given to its publication at this time, and to point at its force and use, reserving the further discovery of its Nature, till publick Testimony of its worth may embolden it to put off its disguise, and like that excellent Purgative Extract forementioned, own its true Name and Author. In the interim it is hoped, that the Ingenuous and Candid will neither impute it to Insolence nor Presumption in the Publishers, that they have appealed to his Majesties Candor and Experience, and sought Protection against the Obloquy and Detraction of the Ignorant and Envious from his Sovereign Testimony.

And this is another Glory justly to be a-

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scribed to *Chymiatry*, and here seasonably to be remembred to the Honour of its Preparations : That whereas Physicians of later times have withdrawn themselves from the happy and laudable practice of the Ancients, in Preparing and Administring their own Medicines; and laid not only the Charge and Trouble, but which is worse, the Care and Trust, wholly upon their Servants, or Apothecaries, as a Work below and unbecoming their Profession: Kings and Princes have not been ashamed to inspect, but have also sometimes for their recreation put their hands to the Preparation of the more neat, noble, and precious Chymical Medicines, and not disdained to give them their names; and have thereby for the Honours done this Art in their own Times, and Dominions, propagated and perpetuated their Renown throughout the whole World, and to all succeeding Ages. *Hermes*, supposed the first Author of this Art, whence it hath been stiled the *Hermetick*, was not only a King, but, by consent of all Ages, hath been acknowledged for, and advanced to the Title of *Trismegistus*: which needs the favour of a candid interpretation to keep its signification below the pride of Blasphemy, and hath left no higher for the peculiar stile of God, than *Optimus Maximus*. And now I have
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instanc'd in him, I will not descend to any inferiour Names, having more than sufficient cause to glory, and congratulate with this ancient, noble, and excellent Art, and its Favourers and worthy Professors, that his Majesty hath so far owned them and it; who, as he hath been very bountiful to all Ingenious Artificers, hath no-where appeared more munificent, than in the reward he hath given to those who have presented him with any worthy Chymiatrical Preparations; and in the splendid Provision he hath made for the Entertainment of worthy Operators in this Art.

I shall not therefore need much Apology for my boldness in taking Sanctuary under the sacred Name of his Majesty, and entitling him to our *Sudorifick*, according to his gracious Concessions made in the behalf thereof.

And I am assured that unto all loyal and ingenuous Spirits, his Majesties Pleasure in this particular to them declared, which we have therefore caused to be printed, and prefixed unto this Paper, will be abundant Satisfaction, as well as sufficient Authority for this our Practice. And if it would not seem a derogation from His, to seek Ornament or Protection from other names, We might alleadge the Care of the wise *Venetian*, not

disdaining after this manner to provide for the true Preparation of some Chymiatrical-Medicines, and that dangerous one in particular of *Mercury sublimatē*, as well as that excellent Antidote we call the *Venice Treacle*: By which they provide Wealth to themselves, with Health to their Subjects. Nor doth the *Grand Seignior* think it below his care to make Provision of the *Natural Balsam*, nor of his Government, to prevent deceit in those that gather the *Medicinal Earths* in his Dominions, to appropriate a stamp unto them, which have thence the names of *Terræ Sigillatæ*. And it were to be wished, that for the better obviating the frequent Mischiefs that arise from the use of pernicious, dangerous, or at best dubious Medicines, daily published without Licence, Direction, or Approbation of the Learned, by Ignorant and obscure persons, that there were some Publick Test, whereby the true *Arcana* of the Sons of Art might be tryed, and upon proof of their worth, might receive just Testimony and Encouragement; and the Spurious Preparations and Sophistications of Impostors be decryed and damned, as they deserve. Nor are we without Presidents of this Care in the most Illustrious Persons: *Galen* was appointed to prepare Treacle, as he had been instructed by *Deme-*

trius the Physician, by the Emperour *Antoninus*. And to *Tiberius Cæsar* after-ages were obliged for that excellent Composition called *Hiera Pacchii*, which the Author composed with his own hands, and kept secret all his life, and bequeathed, with a Book of Directions for its use, by his last Will and Testament, as a most precious Legacy to that mighty Emperour; *Propter crebros successus in vitiis difficillimis*, as I find it commended in the words of *Scrib. Largus*.

These Examples being above all Exception, may help in some part, as I hope, to justify our *Chymiaater* against that too well received Maxime, *Medici est præscribere, non operari*. And if my Authority be not sufficient to bring this Axiom into Reputation, *That they who will not work in Physick, ought not to live by it*; I will appeal to the uncontestable Reason and Authority of that Princely and Heroick Physician and Philosopher, thus expressed by him; *Rerum ipsarum cognitio vera è rebus ipsis est: ex Libris (solis discere) periculosissimum*: And if I may have leave to interpose my Judgment in a thing wherein the Health and Lives of Men are so highly concerned, as well as Credit of Physick, nothing seems more necessary and conducive thereunto, than for the Colledg of Physicians to imitate that practice, on far
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less weighty grounds introduced into other Corporations, to make none free of their Body, but who have served seven years Apprentiship to some learned Physician, and who have been well vers'd in *Botanicks*, Drugs, and all Medicinal Materials, and Chirurgical and Chymical Operations. Methinks it should not be remembred without blushing by some, with what Confidence the young Druggist, arm'd and provided with no other Ammunition than of the most common, frequently used and prescribed Drugs, which he drew out of his Hawking-Bag, encountred them in the face of a Parliament, presuming more on their Ignorance than his own Skill: *Nocumenta Documenta*. Sure I am the operating *Chymiat*er hath much more advantage by his commendable Industry over the unpractised Prescriber, by the knowledge he thereby necessarily acquires of the natures of Herbs, Drugs, &c. anatomized by the Fire, and of his Medicines extracted out of them, or compounded of them, and thence of Diseases, and their Cures. The Instance lately given by *Tachenius* of common Water, commended by a great Physician for a Cordial, will for ever silence what can be pretended to the contrary. For want of this Skill it was that the excellent *Heurnius* durst not use Oyl of Aniseed in the Colick, which
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he cured with its Decoction. He that will take the pains to read *Tachenius* his *Hippocrates Chymicus*, shall thence learn the reason, with many other forcible Arguments, proving the necessity of Practick Chymiatry. I am perswaded that at this day after so long Practice and Experience, I shall not need to make any long defence of our Chymical Medicines against those obsolete and antiquated objections, or scandals rather, with which the ignorant Vulgar are deterred from their use, to the great damage of their own health, and of Physick it self, as well as the Experienced Physician. The Ingenious and Learned, who are well vers'd in both Practices, will, I am confident, not only allow willingly that some Ornament and Assistance may accrew unto the noble Profession of Physick by the Chymist, but readily subscribe to his Impartial Judgment, who having faithfully examined, and judiciously weighed what could be said on both sides, concluded that the right Practice of Chymiatry was the highest Perfection of Physick, and the noblest way of practising Physick was by Chymical Medicines.

And whereas the vertues of many Simple Medicines lie not in their whole forms, or substances, but in many are divers in divers parts, and those not separable by other than

than Chymical Instruments and Operations, as their Spagyrick Anatomy doth manifest: The care of the skilful Chymist is to separate what is contrary, and retain only what is proper to effect his curative intentions without danger, and with the least offence to his Patients. And to make use of the Words, and therein of the Testimony of an Impartial Author; He separates the unprofitable, improper, gross, and terrestrial, that he may make his Medicines efficacious, acceptable, and durable. It is meer Ignorance, or Malice, which is worse, and both wilfully affected, if any at this day pretend that Chymical Medicines are violent or dangerous. For first, as to the intent of the Chymist, it is plain, his purpose, endeavour, and labour is not to prepare violent and dangerous Medicines, but to render those crude and violent ones, which are administered by others, less hurtful, dangerous, violent, and offensive. And there is no reason to imagine that he who studies and attains to make the malignant, hurtful, dangerous, violent Medicines, used by others, benign, profitable, safe, acceptable, and prides himself so much therein, should administer them of contrary qualities. Neither in those cases, wherein the urgency or obstinacy of the Disease requires strong Medicines, are the
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Chymical prepared, more dangerous than crude and unprepared, which are prescribed by others of necessity, who have no better, unless borrowed from the Chymists.

In the next place, As there's no ground either from the intention or operation of the Chymist, to asperse his Medicines with the odious Epithete of *dangerous* or *violent*, but thence it is manifest that they deserve rather the quite contrary commendations: so neither can this be attributed to them from the consideration of the matter of their Medicines: for crude Hellibore, *Colloquintida*, Scamony, *Euphorbium*, &c. used by the Ancients, were rather more dangerous and violent, and not more effectual than their Extracts and other Preparations now in use with our Chymiaters. Witness the Purgatives above commended, wherein the most forcible Medicines are daily used, without any bad accidents, but what may more justly be imputed to the Physician, or Physick it self, than to the Chymical Preparation, Medicine, or Operator.

If we proceed further, and examine the Principles according to which the Chymiaters compose and dispense their Medicines, we may appeal to that decisive Judgment, long since made by one, who was thoroughly experienced in both ways, and who cannot

not be justly excepted against by either, in these words; *Principia Chymica Galenicis, qui elementa tantum cognoscunt incognita, magis ad Medicinam attinent quam elementaria.*

Hither I might transcribe many things to this purpose, discussed by that Renowned Chymiater *Otto Tachenius* in his late Confests with *Zwelfer* and others, Correctors of the *Augustan Dispensatory*, wherein it doth manifestly appear, how necessary the right knowledg of those two Chymical Principles of *Acid* and *Alchaly* is unto the right Preparation and Dispensation of Medicines; which cannot be attained without Chymical Experiments and Operations. For want of which Skill, Learned Men, not altogether ignorant neither of Chymisttry, may run into very great mistakes. But I refer myself in this particular to that worthily above-commended Chymiater, whose Works now (the Jewels of private Cabinets) will I hope shortly be as common and familiar in the Learned Chymiatrick World, and as useful to the cure of some yet formidable Diseases, by the skilful application of those Principles to their Remedies, as the Fire and Water, whereunto he well resembles them. But I cannot dismiss this Learned Witness of the usefulness of Chymical Principles and Learning, without producing his Testimony given

ven to the Antiquity of them, which he asserts to have been the same with the Family of *Æsculapius*, for his skill in Physick accounted a God amongst the *Greeks*, derived into publick notice by the Works of *Hippocrates*, who for his profound Learning hath obtained the Title of *the Divine*. And to the Apostacy made by the *Galenists* from his Principles, to the more narrow and gross of the Elements, we may justly ascribe the non-proficiency of Physick and Philosophy it self from those times until ours, wherein some Learned Men as it were against the prescription of the *Galenists*, have again endeavoured to introduce his *Acid, Alchaly*, bitter, sowre, *ῥέον*; and instead of their Fire, Air, Water and Earth, Hot, Cold, &c.

But neither may we allow ignorant or envious persons to decry strong and vehement Medicines, or *Chymiatry* which produces, or *Chymiaters* who apply them in such cases wherein they are necessary, And the *Galenists* with one consent acknowledge those of the Shops not to be effectual: for as this cannot be denied, that some Chymical Medicines or Preparations are the only ones, from which it can be hoped that some stubborn and otherwise incurable Diseases can be removed and subdued, being sufficiently testified of hundreds of Persons by
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such means relieved, though not always violent, who had been given over after Consultation ; So that Axiom of the ancient, eloquent and learned *Celsus*, must in all Ages stand and justifie the Learned *Galenist* or *Chymist* in the use of violent Remedies in desperate cases ; *Nil refert an satis tutum praesidium sit, quod unicum.*

And here give me leave by the way, candid Reader, to assure thee, that not only *Sir Walter Rawleighs Diaphoretick* of Mercury, the Treasure of some private Closets, but other Preparations of that Metalline Spirit, may be made without any addition of Salts or other Corrosives (for he is benign, and good with the good, as bad with the bad) which will powerfully sweeten the Blood, and cast off the impurities of the Body by Sweat, and other Operations. And of the truth of this, if need were, we might produce irrefragable Testimony ; and leave it to thy own judgment to estimate what excellent Effects may be hoped from so powerful a Medicine. I need not tell thee what *Paracelsus* boasted of his *Aquila*, nor what others have sought and hoped to effect by it, in most desperate malignant Diseases. The frequent use, and too frequent abuses of the known and common Preparations of it, shew how useful and grateful a Medicine it would

would be when made truly benign by the Preparation of a happy Operator, who knows to bind this hitherto incorrigible and ungovernable Fugitive to the Laws of true Medicinal Operation. If what we now bring thee be accepted, we will not long detain thee from a fuller discovery of this, and some other choice Jewels of our *Chymiatrical Dispensatory*, which we have long sought, and now hope, if we meet with favourable acceptation in these our first Fruits, to have occasion and encouragement to make publick, for the common good and honour of Physick and Physicians.

But here the candid Reader will be pleased to observe with me, that *Chymiatry* hath introduced many gentle and familiar Medicines, by a right use whereof, those Diseases have been and may be cured, which have been vainly attempted with the more forcible Remedies. And it is ignorance of the ancient *Hippocratick* Physick and *Chymiatry* is the cause, that unto this day in some Diseases, as the *Pox*, &c. not only violent, but dangerous, yea horrid Remedies, are yet in use, and poor Patients have recourse in Corners unto such Practitioners, whose Medicines torment them more than their Diseases, and yet delude their Expectations of perfect Cures with deceitful Palliations,

tions. To the *Hippocratick* (and not *Galenick* Elementary Principles of Hot, Cold, Dry, Moist, &c.) we are beholden for the Advancements our Age hath made in Cure of some Diseases, to which the most violent and destructive Remedies have been formerly applied; because how desperate soever, they were then the only known Means supposed to be effectual. He that desires an Instance of this needs only call to mind what Disease it was for which crude *Mercury* hath been prescribed to be taken in great quantity by the Mouth, and compare that desperate one, and other violent Medicines prescribed in printed Books in that, and such miserable cases, with the late familiar, easy, and almost contemptible Remedies of our studious and ingenious Countryman. Tho' Envy hath depriv'd the World of many of these, and is the cause that noble above-commended *Chymiaters* hath not yet published his Viperine Antidote, appropriated by him to the cure of Venereal, and the like Diseases, in the most choice and tender Bodies, yet are there Instances enough of such powerful, and yet benign Remedies, as are sufficient Testimonies to vindicate *Chymiatry* from being guilty of the use of violent Remedies to desperate Diseases. And we hope this *Royal Sudorifick* we now commend
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unto thee, will, when gotten into knowledge and esteem, tend very much to the Reputation of this Art, quite take away the use of dangerous Mercurial Preparations, and equalize the best Antimonial, the choice Treasures of some *Chymiatrical Closets*; for which hope I have, besides Experience, good Reason and Authority of the most Learned *Chymiaters*.

To these desperate Remedies in many cases, as of *Gravel in the Reins* in ancient Bodies, &c. the Mineral Waters may be accounted, but none can with any great certainty prescribe them, who are not able to judge of the Diseases and Waters appropriate to them by true *Chymiatrical* Principles, and such know so well to prepare Mineral Waters at home, that they shall not need to go so far, or pay so dear for them, who may properly expect relief from them; of this we have many witnesses, for whom we many years since prepared such as were not inferiour to the *German Spaw*. And we are assured there are amongst our Worthy *Chymiaters* at Home, who know to prepare and accomodate such Remedies to the Age, Temperature and Distempers of their Patients, that their Charge, and Travel, and other hazards of Life and Health, weak and diseased Persons must needs incur in

such Journeys, being considered, I hope I shall be excused for this reflection upon them as dangerous, and in some sense desperate Remedies, to which Patients are oft condemned for want of knowledge in *Chymiatry*.

I conclude this Discourse with that Passage which I find in a Learned and Indifferent Physitian, treating of the Subject we have now in hand; who casting the Errours (made on both sides) off from the Noble and Excellent Art, on to the base and ignorant Intruders on both Parties, as he justly adorneth the learned Practisers with that glorious *Eulogie*, given them by the Ancients *θεῶν χεῖρες*, so he excludes not the *Chymist* from the honour of being some finger in that hand of God, but ingenuously acknowledges, and almost unto sense demonstrates the necessity of *Chymical Preparations*, saying, the *Chymist* is that to *Physick*, which the Cook is to food. Neither would I be understood to reflect on the Learned *Galenist* or *Chymist*; but hope it will be no blasphemy to say of those, who trust to those Practisers, ignorant in *Chymiatry*, they had need to take heed that when God sends them *Physick*, the Devil send them not an ignorant, as well as unlicensed Physitian: But for the sake of such to condemn and endeavour to
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exclude the *Chymiater*, were as absurd as for the slovenliness of some ignorant Cooks to pretend a jealousy of all, and turning them out of the Kitchen, to reduce us to a necessity of eating raw Meats like Salvage Beasts, or more Salvage Men.

Thus far, *Courteous Reader*, I have thought fit and necessary to advise thee concerning the nature of *Chymical Medicines* in general, and to prevent as much as I can, all prejudicate Opinions, that might deter thee from the use of our *Royal Sudorifick* on that account.

Now, give me leave to inform thee of the Virtues and use of it in *Physick*; and the manner of its Application and Operation. I need not tell thee of what great force and esteem other *Sudorificks* are, especially that of *Antimony*; how that, and some others have been prescribed as great Antidotes not only against simple *Agues* and *Feavers*, but against *Pestilential* ones and the *Plague* it self, for Cleansers and Sweetners of the *Blood*, for Resisters of *Poyson*, Resolvers of *Noxious Humours*, Openers of *Obstructions*; in which Faculties and Virtues it is not behind, but equal, if not superior to the most and best *Sudorificks*, such as are *Aurum fulminans*, potable Gold, made thence, Powder and

Magistery of Pearls, which may better appear by the Cures that have been done by it in the Diseases which require *Sudorificks*, and others which are here set down for thy instruction, and the manner how in every Disease in particular it is to be used and applyed.

This *Sudorifick* hath been by experience found to be more particularly appropriated to some Diseases, and namely for the prevention of *Madness*, *Small-Pox*, *Rickets*, *Scurvy*, *Gravel*, *Stone*, *Gout*, *Rheumatism*, by some taken for a *running Gout*; *Apoplexy*, *Palsy*, *Worms*: in all which cases it is to be taken at the full and new of the Moon. It prevails also very much to the cure of those Diseases, and of many, if not all kinds of *Agues*, all *Surfeits*, especially on Fruit, *Paralitick trembling*, weakness thence proceeding, *Black & yellow Jaundice*, *Fluxes of the Womb*. There is hardly a better Remedy for *Worms*, *French-Pox*, &c. *Epilepsies* or *Falling-Sickness*, *Cancers* and *Ulcers* are holpen by it; but in these last it will be needful for the Patients to have recourse to the Publisher hereof for special Directions, according to the several conditions of the *Diseased*, & their *Distempers*.

Some may object and say, What is one *Sudorifick* better than another? which if they do, it matters not, sith every knowing man will

will easily discern, that such understand not the difference of well and truly prepared Medicines, from those that are basely sophisticated, nor the great variety of different Humours and Distempers requiring very different Resolvers and Correcters, upon whose Operation many times Sweat succeeds by the power of Nature helped by proper digestives, Correctives or Resolvents, much different in themselves though generally known by the names of *Diaphoreticks* or *Sudorificks* or *Cordials*. Witness that renowned modern Chymist in his *Hippocrates Chymicus*, Pag. 132. *It is one sort of Acid which a vacuous and Alcalizate Antimony doth imbibe; Another which Pearls in the Palpitation of the Heart; Another that Crabs eyes in Wounds and Bruises; Another that Goats blood in Pleurifies; Another that Iron in Obstructions and Looseness; Another that the Volatile Alcalies of Vegetables in Hecticks; Another that the Bezoar-stone in Faintings of rich men; I say of rich men: for if the proportion of the Stone to the Acid be small, in regard of the price of the Stone, it is prescribed in vain: For the common opinion is, and they do say, that it expells Sweat, which yet happens not, unless it have first consumed the morbus Acid; for they consider this Stone to act in the Body as a Wedge driven by a Beetle, not observing, that the Forraign Sapor being*

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consumed by the Stone, or the like, the contraction of the Pores is released, and then the whole Body is transpirable of it self, as Hippocrates hath taught—. I say also, there is another Acid which the Liliū of Paracelsus doth imbibe in the Dropsie ; Another which the Spiritual Salt of Tartar in the Hypochondriack Melancholy, and all other Diseases of the Spleen; and another the Osteocolla in the fractures of the Bones. And lastly, it is another Acid which Corals with their Specifick Alkali do imbibe in the Gonorrhea, &c.

A learned Physician in his Treatise of the Gout lately printed, discoursing of the powerful Operations of a certain Mercury rightly applyed in that Disease, and particularly of the knotted sort deemed incureable, according to the Verse of the Poet *Ovid*, generally vouched to the dishonour of Physick,

Tollere nodosam nescit Medicina Podagram ;
And instancing in a person quickly and perfectly cured thereby, of a knotted Gout ; gives us one Experiment accidentally made on his own body, whereby not only the difference of the *Mercurial Diaphoretick* from all others in its working, but somewhat of its transcendent power when rightly prepared, is fully made out ; which I hope will not seem too tedious, if I transcribe it hither, for the Readers better satisf-

satisfaction about the different powers of *Sudorificks*: He relates there, that some years before he published that Book, whilst he viewed the Mines of *Cinaber* in *Transylvania*, and observed the way the Miners there used, for extracting the living *Mercury* from the Oar, by pounding and mixing it with Coals grossly beaten, standing there in Earthen Vessels, his whole body from the heat of that place, and fumes of the *Mercury*, did break out into sweat, whereby a swelling, which the Physitians call a *Ganglion*, supposed to come from the straining of a sinew, which had risen on his left hand some years before, and was then grown up to a great body, and had almost deprived that part of its motion, and to which he had in vain applied the most commended Remedies, was taken away, the matter of it being first diffused over all the back of his hand during his sweat, and a little after, within the space of two days quite dissipated into the Air, and utterly disappeared; and that he was in that manner perfectly cured of that swelling.

If any Person of Honour, Learning, Physician, or other, desire further satisfaction in the Nature, Preparation, or Ground of the Vertues ascribed to this *Medicine*, he may be attended, and further informed upon request.

*Advice of the Publisher to the Reader.**Courteous Reader.*

NEXT after that blessed Glory and Immortality, which is the prerogative of the Inhabitants of Heaven, there is nothing so much to be valued and laboured after, as the felicity of a long and healthful life in this World. I have therefore greatly lamented with my self, whilst I have observed on the one hand, many Diseases to radicate and fix themselves deep and close in the bodies of Men and Women, and their dear Children and Relations, before they are discovered by the Persons affected or concerned, or the Physician to whom they repair for advice ; and on the other hand so many errors committed, and sad inconveniencies thereby brought upon multitudes of People of all sorts, by sudden and rash Attempts of intentional Cures, upon supposed curative Indications.

These oftentimes are the causes, whereby many Distempers become incurable, and miserably vexatious during life, which, thereby of the greatest blessing, becomes the heaviest curse, and was in such case, as truly, as ingeniously compared to the span of a Gouty hand, the longer it is extended, the more painful and tormenting : so that Death it self hath by some been preferred, before such a diseased

eased Life, and its continued Agonies. The reasons of this, besides those abovementioned, delay and length of time running on to a confirmation of Diseases, before their true Natures and Causes are discovered, and sudden and rash Judgments made in those cases, are the administration of improper Medicines, which do not only give the Disease time to grow on, and fix it self on the Patients body, and weaken it, but many times conspire with, and advance or confirm the Disease, and suddenly draw on Death it self. And lastly, the pernicious effects, and cruel accidents, inseparable Consequents of poysonous crude and untruly prepared Medicines.

For the Remedy hereunto, and thereby as much as possible to take away the shame and reproach which lyes on the Art, and discouragements which oftentimes fall on the studious learned and ingenious Physitian: It seems to me that it would be very expedient to publish, promote, and bring into light and use some more noble, safe, gentle, effectual and certain Remedies, which might by their excellency and power, discountenance and exclude the dangerous, uncertain and ineffectual Medicines now in frequent use, and sometimes necessarily retained in practice by able Physicians, as being the only known Remedies for some Distempers.

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From these considerations of Love and Pity to my Country, and respect to the honour of the Profession, and of the Learned and Experienced Professors of Physick, I have oftentimes been pressed to emit something out of my many years very chargeable and laborious Experience and Practice, which might worthily aspire to their real Acceptance and unfeigned Approbation, as tending to the preservation of Mankind from many miserable and deplorable grievances of Diseases; and thereby to evince and demonstrate, that all the productions of our *Elaboratory*, are not meer new nothings, as many so creperously noised about the World, but which deservedly expect a just preference before the obsolete and Vulgar Preparations.

Of which sort this now commended unto thee, by the Royal Name and Signature, is not only so efficacious and powerful, as hath been spoken; but also so safe and innocent from any opposite or indirect quality to Nature, that Infants have, and may take it with great success in most Distempers they are incident to, without the least manifest operation, more than a moderate breathing Sweat, which happens not neither, unless the party be required to keep a little more warm than ordinary, but if so ordered, then its operation is, as aforesaid, *Sudorifick* or Sweating moderately, and by that quality, with all its true and noble effects, well known to the truly Learned, it roots out and cures most Diseases, of which I here will particularly mention some, (*viz.*) these following; having not now opportunity or leisure to treat of the Causes Natural and Accidental of each known particular Distemper, to which it is helpful.

DIRECTIONS.

Generally this *Sudorifick* may be taken in Conserve of Roses, or Juice of Liquoris: for *Stone*, *French-Pox*, and *Scurvy*, in Juice of Liquoris; for *Rhumatisme* in Marmolet of Quinces, or Conserve of red Roses; for the *Gout* in Syrup of Elder-Berries, or Decoction of Pelitory of the Wall sweetned. Common Dose: for a Child of one year, one grain, and so encreasing to seven for one of seven years; For a Man, 15 grains, in extraordinary cases, rising to 20, or half a dram, in the quantity of a Hazel-Nut of Conserve, or half a spoonful or more of Syrup, or like matter.

For those that are subject or inclinable to have the *Stone* or *Gravel*, let them take this Medicine every night, with three or four spoonfuls of warm white Wine after it, and the next Morning drink, after they have made water, a draught of Wine and Water, viz. two spoonfuls of white Wine to four of Water, and so proportionably for a draught, sweeten, or otherwise as they like it, and it will prevent the gathering and Coagulation of the *Stone*, by bringing away the *Gravel*. Now for those that have already the *Stone*, it may be taken likewise every night with a little warm white Wine after it, and the next morning drink a draught of white Wine and Ale proportionably, as abovesaid, of the
Wine

Wine and Water, wherein hath been boyl'd Parsly and Mercury-roots, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ a handful, Grumel-seeds a quarter of an ounce; and in either of these Directions to keep a moderate dyet, both as to food and drink, refraining any thing of Milk, sharp, sour or salt things; but if extreemly afflicted in this case let them repair to us, for a farther and more particular Order and Rule, by which, and the Blessing of God, if Nature be not too far spent, and the Parts too deeply ulcerated, they may find certain relief as several have done.

For those that are troubled with *Rheumatisms* or *Defluctions*, let them take it a week together, every night and morning, and go about their occasions, avoiding sharp, salt, or sour things, as aforesaid; but such as *French-Wine* will agree with, in this case may drink sometimes a glass or two, but not to exceed.

For the *French-Pox*, those that have newly got it, and would again in a little time be quit of it: Let them take a Dose of this Medicine every Night going to bed, drinking only a little Mace-Ale, and be covered in a gentle breathing Sweat for 3 or 4 Hours, and the next Morning eat a Mess of thin Broth or Water grewel without Salt, keeping moderate Dyet and Drinking, and to repair once or twice in a Week to some able Physician for a gentle and proper Purge in that case

Case: But those that are much troubled with this Distemper, and have been already under *Flux, Salivation*, purging with *Mercurial Medicines* prepared with *Corrosives*, *Dyet-drinks*, &c. the common long and tedious ways of curing, and seldom perfectly cured; Such, I say, that neither are cured, nor ever like to be cured by that way, let them take a Dose of this Medicine every Night going to bed, with a little Mace-Ale after it, and keep in a gentle Sweat or indifferent warm, and the next Morning take another Dose with a Mess of thin Broth or Water-grewel after it, walking about your occasions, and observing the same rule and a Moderate dyet as aforesaid, for a Month, now and then taking a proper and gentle Purge, and by this order you may free your self from this sad Distemper and its dangerous Effects: If this Medicine be laid upon *Shanker, Buboës, Pustules*, or any *Venereal* or other *Ulcer* that is not too deep, it cleanses them from their Poyson, defends them from their Humours coming to them, and takes away all putrified Flesh that is in them; Wherefore it is deservedly commended to all *Chyrurgeons* as one of the most Effectual Medicines to lay a foundation for the cure of the aforesaid sores, or any other if curable, whose Symptoms are various.

As for the *Scurvy*, much treated of in this
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our age, and many Medicines prescribed for it, yet too often are other Distempers taken for it, by reason of the similiariness of their Symptoms, though the Causes are quite contrary, by which both Physician and Patient are deceived, the one in Judgment, and the other for want of Cure : Now for those that have the real and true *Scurvy*, this Medicine most certainly helps, if duely taken every Night for a time, with a draught of warm drink and an Orange squeezed in it, going to Bed, and lying in a breathing Sweat for two or three Hours, and for those that find only some small Symptoms of this Distemper, and suppose it to be growing upon them ; Let them likewise take this Medicine every Night as aforesaid for a time, and it will prevent the *Scurvy* for ever coming to its strength and vigour, as sufficiently hath been proved.

For the *Gout*, those that would be preserved from it, let them take this Medicine two or three times a Week at Nights, with any warm thing after it, and they shall never be troubled with it ; but those that are already much afflicted with it, may please to repair to us for further Directions and more particular Order in this Medicine, and they may find certain Cure as many have done; though it be a Cure difficult, and in this Nation not fully known.

